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ATES OF ADVERTISING

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ge be made for less than one year at the yearly Advertisers exceeding the space con-

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

Nev Stock just received and for sale

ow to close out Consignments,

200 Bbis. Salt, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 100 boxes SALT, for sale by CONNOR & HRO.

50 Colls ROPE, for sale by 40 bbls. Coal OIL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 half tible. Coal OIL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 150 dozen BROOMS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes BOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

50 boxes STARCH, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 12 chests TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

12 half chests TRA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 12 cadies TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. O casks SODA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

100 gross MATCHES, for sale by CUNNOR & BRO. 25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO

25 boxes COFFEE, for sale by CONNOR & CO. 1 / bbls. VINEGAR, for mie by

10 kits SALMON, f r sale by CONNOB & BRO. 24 kits MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. E kits HERRING, for sale by

CONNOR & BRO. 2 kits SHAD, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

19 ap 8 CONNOR & BRO. 10 bbls. MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 4 bbis. CIDER, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

16 boxes dried HERING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 16 boxes Dried Scaled, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

SO kegs NAHS, for sale by CONNOB & BRO. 50 bbls Crushed Sugar, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 125 bags MEAL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

500 bbla FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 casks HAMS, for sale by CONNO? & BRO.

20 casks SIDES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. DO bbis. fine POTATOES, for sale by ap 8 CONNOR & BRO.

20 boxes fresh, Garden SEED, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. S bbis Onion SETS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 tierces Canvassed HAMS, with a large lot of all our old stand, No. 5 College street.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO.

HOUSES FOR RENT

APPLY TO JOHN C. FEHR, AT HIS BOOK BINDERY, No. 19 Deaderick St. FOR RENT-A dwelling house on cerner of Fogg

FOR RENT-A dwelling bouse on corner of Alliad FOR RENT.—Three rooms in house No. 19, on Dead-eriex sifeet, up stairs. JOHN C. FERR. april 13-4w*

TENNESSEE MONEY TAKEN AT PAR!

TREAT BARGAINS IN Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Gwarr thing in that line, will be sold cheap for ath. Having removed a large lot of Cigars and T acco, of all grades, I guarantee to sell as cheap Sutlers and Merchants will do well to give

call before purchasing elsewhere, PHILLIP E. ADLUE, No. 28 Co-logo Bircot. Sewance House Building.

NOTICE.

ON THE STH BAY OF MAY, 14-22. I WHLL EXto public sale, to the highest indider, for cash, at
the Court House yard gate, in Nashville, can begre
toy, named William, levied on as the property of
solep & Hamilton, to salisfy sun try executions in,
any inside in favor of Wm Shane, J. Sehon, Sayera &
trocket, Alex Lodhetter & Co., G. B. Gordon, J. F.
Hit and N. Gibson, bassed by W. D. Robertson and G.
Southeste, Esque. Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHER S. Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHER S. Sale at 11 o'clock, C. D. G. April 20, 1882-11

Mashville Union.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25,, 1862.

To Editora!

Please direct our exchanges to the Union and save us a great deal of annoyance.

Confederate Papers!

Persons receiving newspapers from the South will confer a great favor on us and our readers by sending them to us. We are anxious to get them regularly.

Particular Notice.

Correspondents will confer a great favor on us by leaving their communications for inspection at our leisure. We have no time to hear communications read over by their authors. We are always glad to hear from any one who has a fact to impart or a thought to suggest, and hope to hear often from those who can contribute to the public information.

Rend This.

We commend this article of the Constitution to those rebels who contend for thesovereignty of a State in all things. "THIS CONSTITUTION, and the laws of the PREME LAW OF THE LAND; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, ANY-THING IN THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF ANY STATE TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING,75-Federal Constitution, Art. VI, sec 2.

Many of those blockheads who are forever blabbling about the Constitution, don't know that there is such a clause

Voice from Tennessee.

We need not say anything to deepen the interest of the following letter (says the Cincinnati Enquirer), received by 'yesterday's mail, from one of the most respectable houses in the interior of Tennessee. If aught were wanting to infuse new strength and vigor into the efforts of our Government and people to crush out this unholy rebellion, it is are here exhibited. Who will consent to leave the true men in the seconded States unprotected by the strong arm of the Union, to which their best wishes and hopes have clung through the dark days of rebel do-

-, Tennessez, April 9, 1862. DEAR-FRIEND :- After so long a time, having passed through the most awful reign of terror that a free people were ever made to suffer, we are permitted to open a correspondence with you. We can partially breathe free again. It is useless to try to give you a faint idea of the tyranny which has been exercised over the many (although you may have been led to believe they were few) men in Tennessee whose only crime was that they loved their country, and would not raise their arms against a Government which had already protected them and cost them no-

We say we begin to breathe again the air of freedom, from the fact that one division of the Union army has passed by and South of us, and which we trust will not return until the rebellion is put down, and God grant that soon may be. This wish, publicly expressed two months since, would have cost a man his life. We are happy to say that many are beginning to see and feel that the one real object now is to put down the

The worst feature, and most to be lament ed over, is that there are so many of our poor boys in the rebel army against their will, bring pressed into the service. No longer back than November, Tennessee had but 25,000 men in the field. A requisition was then made for 30,000 more, and in order to get them out, our Governor, King Harris, ordered a draft to be made; and may we never behold such a time again. Noble hearted young men, with tears in their eves, would say to those who had families, "You stay and take care of your wile and little ones, and we will go, asking God to forgive the orime of figuting against principle." otten asked ourselves, How can such a thing

Missouri .- The Union feeling is stead ily gaining ground, we are glad to hear, in Southwest Missouri, and the guerilla warfare which was threatened there, af- | they are ? ter the rebel "regular army" had been vanquished, is dying out. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Springfield on the 29th ult., says:

"Many thoughtless persons who have been in Price's army are returning home, some of them quietly, hoping that no notice will be taken of their treason; others coming and giving themselves up to the military authorities, asking to be permitted to take the oath of allegiance and return to the peaceful avocations to which they were formerly accustomed. All these returning rebels express their disgust with the rebellion as a failure. and are now convinced that the Government of their fathers is a wise and beneficent one, and too powerful to be easily

Gen. Zollicoffer's Correspondence!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT REVELA-TIONS MADE BY THE REBEL LFADERS!

The People of East Tennessee to be Crushed Out!

The following letters were found in Gen. ZOLAICOFFER's camp. They possess from you immediately. great interest, as they reveal several important facts.

First. That an overwhelming number of the East Tennesseeans were devoted

Second. That the rebel leaders were resolved to subjugate them at the point of the bayonet.

Third. That all the Union men were to

Fourth. That "no prisoners were to be released even on taking the oath of allegiance to the Jeff. Davis Government. The time for such measures had past! Read the correspondence carefully and see how these devils unmask themselves.

Important Rebel Correspondence.

UNION FEELING IN TENNESSEE.

THE PEOPLE READY TO WELCOME THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

A large mass of correspondence was found at General Zollicoffer's headquarters after the capture of his camp, portions of which contain important admissions as to the prevalence and extent of the Union feeling in East Tennessee. We reprint some letters of great interest:

REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

ATHENS, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1861. Col. Wood, Knoaville, Tenn.:

I have reliable information that some 1,500 Lincoln men are under arms in Hamilton county, ostensibly for Jamesthe disclosure of such facts and feelings as town. Their destination is more proba-

LOWDEN, East Tenn., Nov. 10, 1861.

Dear Sir,-Captain Canood's company arrived here at 6 P. M. yesterday, and are pitching their tents to-day at the northern end of the bridge, while Captain Eldridge is encamped at the southern end. Extra pickets and sentinels were posted during the night, but no demonthe night was past in quiet.

The Union feeling of this county is exceedingly bitter, and all they want, in my opinion, to induce a general uprising, is encouragement from the Lincoln armies. They have a great many arms, and are actually manufacturing Union flags to receive the refugee Tennesseeans when they return. They are getting bold enough. If I had one or two more companies a great many arms could be procured here in this neighborhood-I mean if we had the force to spare from the bridge.

Very respectfully, S. SLASSON, Major Commanding.

JACKSBORO, Nev. 9, 1861. Col. W. B. Wood, Knozville, Zenn. :

Sir,-Your dispatch just received, informing me of the burning of Hiwassee bridge, and other bridges on the railroad, and asking me for reinforcements. Col Powell's regiment being five miles from here on the Knoxville road, I have sent him an order to march at daylight for Knoxville, making a forced march. He is instructed to communicate with you immediately on his arrival. You will be in command, and may make such disposition of the forces as you may think advisable. Brigadier General W. H. Carroll's three regiments have been ordered to report to me, but have not reported, and I have no knowledge where they are. I have expected them by now at Knoxville. Have you any knowledge where

Very respectfully. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, Brigadier General. [Telegram.] CHARLESTON, Nov. 10, 1861.

Colonel Wood: A reliable messenger informs me that 75) seventy-five Union soldiers were today near Harrison. They had knapsacks, and were going to Captain Clift's. It is believed that he has fifteen hundred (1,500) men organized. J. D. STOUT.

To Wai. H. Sneed, J. 7. Creater, Major C Wallare, Gen. Zollicoffer, Col. Wood:

Bradley county, leave Clitt's, in this courier, just in from Jamestown, Informs county, to-day, in squade, either to or- me that a few nights since one hundred if consistent with the laws, ought speed- was built at a cost of \$903,000.

ganize for operations against this place and seventy men passed from Boane counand Lowden Bridge, or to meet Union forces from Kentucky. They have some wagons, and are partly armed. The reg-iment is formidable. Send word to General Zollicoffer, that he may catch JOHN L. HOPKINS.

[Telegram.] CHARLESTON, TENN., Nov. 12, 1861.

To Gillespie & Key: Jeff. Mathis is within 12 miles of this place; has 100 men. We can disperse them; shall we do it? I expect help SMITH & MCKANEY.

(Telegram.) CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 12, 1861.

To General Gillespie : They have formed a camp at Bower's, near Smith's Cross Roads. They may return to this place or to Lowden. They calculate to organize 1,000 men. Reliable. J. L. HOPKINS.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, JACKSBORO, November 12, 1861. Col. W. B. Wood, Knozville:

Sir-The express man reached me this evening at 9 o'clock, with two letters from you, both dated November 11. You say the tury force at Papaw Hollow is augmenting from the adjoining counties. Please state what county Papaw Hollow is in. You say you inclose me a despatch from John L. Hopkins, Chattanooga, but no despatch is inclosed.

I have two cavalry companies under Captain Rowan, near Oliver's, on the road from Knoxville to Montgomery, and two near Huntsvilln, on the road from Chetwood's to Montgomery. But your omission to send the despatch of Hopkins, and only incidental allusion to cutting off somebody near Kingstown, leaves me at a loss what orders to send there. Please give me all the information you have which will enable me to intercept any body of tories attempting to pass toward Montgomery, Jamestown, Huntsville, or Post Oak Springs. I rejoice that you have caught six of the bridgr burners. I am yet unadvised what precise bridges are actually destroyed, or whether my intended telegrams are really transmitted over the wires. *

I will to-morrow send despatches to the forces near Jamestown, the cavalry near Huntsville, that near Oliver's, and start out the cavalry here to commence simultarecousty disarming the Union inhabitants. You will please simultaneously send orders to all detachments under your command to inaugurate the same movement at the same time in their various locali-Their leaders should be seized and held as prisoners. The leniency shown them has been unavailing. They have acted with duplicity, and should no leager be trusted.

F. K. Zollicoffer, Brigadier General.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 28, 1861.

General-The news of your falling back to Cumberland Ford has had the stration was made from any quarter, and effect of developing a feeling that had only been kept under by the presence of troops. It was plainly visible that the Union men were so glad that they could hardly repress an open expression of their joy. This afternoon it assumed an open charabter, and some eight or ten of the bullies or leaders made an attack on some of my men near the Lamar House, and seriously wounded several. Gentlemen who witnessed the whole affair say that my men gave no offence, and were not at all to blame. The affair became directly general, and couriers were sent to apprise me at my camp of its existence. I immediately marched Captain White's cavalry and one hundred of my men into the town to arrest the assailants, but

they made their escape. The Southerners here are considerably alarmed, believing that there is a preconcerted plan for a united action among the Union men, if by any means the enemy should get into Tennessee. Lieutenant Swan told me to-night that he heard one say this evening, as Captain White's cavalry rode through town, that they would do so now, but in less than ten days the Union forces would be here and run them off." I cannot well tell you the many evidences of dissafection which are manifested every day, and the increased boldness that it is as-

suming. Very respectfully, W. B. Woon, Col. Com'g Post. Brig-General Zollicoffer.

HEADQUARTERS, KNOEVILLE, Tennessee. November 1, 1861. Hon. J.P. Benjianin, Secretary of War.

Sir-I have to-day written to General Cooper, in reference to the state of affairs in East Tennessee, and the necessity of reinforcements being sent immediately. But, as there is a misapprehension in reference to the feeling of the late Union party, I have requested Mr. Walker of Richmond, now on a visit here, to call on you, and give you fuller information than I can write.

In addition to what I have written to General Cooper, I will say that there can be no doubt of the fact that large parties, numbering from twenty to a hundred, are every day passing through the narrow and unfrequented gaps of the mountain About 900 men, part of them from into Kentucky to join the army. My blame.

ty into Kentucky.

I do not believe that the Unionists are in the contrary, are as hostile to it as the people of

Yours, respectfully, W. B. Wood,
Colonel Commanding Post.

General Zollionfer: that Mr. Hodges, member of the Legislature, has been making a treasonable an instigator, of the bridge burning.

we could have arrested him, but he made | in East Tennessee, and that the people his escape, and will probably try to get through the lines.

Five of the incendiaries that burned the Lick Creek bridge have been arrested. The bridge at Union has been destroyed, one at Charleston, two on the Western and Atlantic Road, below Chattanooga. we have all tell us that they had every I had a company at Lick Creek, but the incen-diaries deceived them, and getting possession of the State, and would join them in a few their guns, took them prisoners, and accom-plished their ends. * * * * plished their ends. * W. B. WOOD, Respectfully,

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 11, 1861.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant General, etc.: Sin-My fears expressed to you by letter and despatches of the 4th and 5th inst., have been realized by the destruction of no less than five railroad bridges. The indications were apparent to me, but I was powerless to prevent it.

The whole country now is in a state of rebellion. A thousand men are within six miles of Strawberry Plains Bridge, and an attack is contemplated to-morrow. have sent Col. Powell there with 200 infantry, one company of cavalry, and about one hundred citizens armed with

shot guns and country rifles. Five hundred Unionists left Hamilton county to day, we suppose, to attack Lowden Bridge. I have Maj. Campbell there, with 200 infantry and one com-

pany of cavalry. I have about the same force at this point and a cavalry company at Washington Bridge. An attack was made there on yesterday. Our men succeeded in beating them off, but they are gathering in large force and may secure it in a day or two.

They are not yet fully organized and have no subsistence to enable them to hold ont long. A few regiments and Government for prisoners of war. igorous means would have a powerful effect in putting it down. A mild or conciliating policy will do no good; they must be punished and some of the leaders punished to the extent of the laws. I have arrested six of the men who

were engaged in firing the Lick Creek Bridge, and I desire to have instructions from you as to the proper disposition of them. The slow course of givil law in punishing such incendiaries, it seems to me, will not have the salutary effect which is desired.

I learned from two gentlemen just arrived, that another camp is being formed about two miles from here, in Sevier county, and already 300 are in camp .-They are being reinforced from Blount, Roane, Johnson, Greene, Carter and other counties.

I feel it to be my duty to place this city under Martial Law, as there were a the enemy, and communicating with them by same class, must be sent at once to Tusthe unfrequented mountain paths, and to prevent surprises and the destruction of public property. I need not say that great alarm is felt by the few Southern men here .-They are finding places of safety for their families, and would gladly enlist if we had arms for them. I have had all the aims in the city seized, and authorized Major Campbell to impress all he can find in the hands of Union men. Very WM. B. WOOD,

LETTER PROM WOOD TO BENJAMIN.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 20, 1861. To Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War: Sir,-The rebellion in East Tennessee has been put down in some of the counties, and will be effectually suppressed in less than two weeks in all the counties. Their camps in Sevier and Hamilton counties have been broken up, and a large number of them made prisoners .-Some are confined in this place and others sent to Nashville. In a former communication I inquired of the Department what I should do. It is a mere farce to arrest them and turn them over to the courts. Instead of having the effect to intimidate them, it really gives encouragement and emboldens them in their traitorous conduct. Patterson, the sonin-law of Andrew Johnson, State Senator Pickens, and several other members of the Legislature, besides others of influence and distinction in their counties .-These men have encouraged the rebellion, but have so managed as not to be found | the exclusive right to embalm bodies, in arms. Nevertheless, all their actions and words have been unfriendly to the of embalmers for each division. The Government of the Confederate States, -Their wealth and influence have been exerted in favor of the Lincoln Government, and they are the parties most to

They really deserve the gallows, and,

ily to receive their deserts. But there is such a gentle spirit of conciliation in the South, and especially here, that I have least reconciled to the Government, but, on the no idea that one of them will receive such a sentence at the hands of any jury. Ohio, and will be ready to take up arms as soon as they believe the Lincoln forces months, half the time in command of this post; and I had a good opportunity of learning the feeling pervading this country. It is hostile to the Confederate Govern-KNOXVH.LE, TENN., Nov. 10, 1861.

Sim—Information has been received hat Mr. Hodges, member of the Legislaure, has been making a treasonable that are for early submissive, and declare they are for peace, and not supporters of speech over in Lewis county. He is also the Lincoln Government, but yet claims suspected of having a knowledge, if not to be Union men. At one time, while our forces were at Knoxville, they gave He, was here yesterday morning, and it out that a great change had taken place

> At the withdrawal of the army from here to the Cap, and the first intimation of the ap-proach of the Lincoln Army, they were in arms, and scarcely a man but was ready to join we have all tell us that they had every days. I have requested at least that the prisoners I have taken be held, if not as traitors, as prisoners of war. Torelease them is ruinous. To convict them before a court is next to impossibility. But if they are kept in prison for six months, it will have a good effect!

were becoming loyal.

The bridge-burners and spies ought to be tried at once.

Very respectfully yours, W. B. WOOD.

> BENJAMIN'S REPLY. WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Nov. 25, 1861.

Col. W. B. Wood: Sin-Your report of the 20th instant is received, and I now proceed to give you the desired instruction in relation to the prisoners of war taken by you among the traitors of East Tennessee:

First-All such as can be identified in having been engaged in bridge burning are to be tried summarily by drum-head Court Martial, and if found guilty, exe-cuted on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicin-

ity of the burned bridges. Second-All such as have not been so engaged, are to be treated as prisoners of war and sent with an armed guard to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, there to be kept imprisoned at the depot selected by the

Whenever you can discover that arms are concentrated by these traitors, you will send out detachments, search for and seize the arms. In no case is one of the men known to have been up in arms against the Government to be released on any pleage or oath of allegiance. The time for such measures is past. They are all to be held as prisoners of war, and held in jail to the end of the war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms, are alone to be treated with leniency.

Your vigilant execution of these orders s earnestly urged by the Government. Your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War.

Col. W. B. Wood, Knoxville, Tenn. P. S .- Judge Patterson (Andy Johnson's son-in-law, Rem. Corresp.), Colonel large majority of the people sympathising with | Pickens, and other ring-leaders of the caloosa to jail as prisoners of war.

Embalming the Dead,

A Washington correspondent gives the following account of the process of embalming adopted there:

"The body is placed on an inclined platform; the mouth, ears, nose, etc., are stopped with cotton; if wounded, cotton is put in the wound, and a plaster is put on; an incision is made in the wrist, the attachment is made from an air-pump, and fluid injected into the arteries. The wound is then sewed up and the body hoisted up to dry. To save the eyes from sinking in, wax is put under the eyelids. The hair I found to come out very easy, but after the embalming it could not be removed. The bodies take on an average about seven quarts, but General Lander took seventeen quarts. There were some eight bodies on hand; some had been there thirty days. The operators say in four months the body will become solidified like marble, but no chance has yet been had to prove it. Colonel Baker's bedy, on arriving at San Francisco, was in an advanced state of decomposition. Dr. Holmes, late of Williamsburg, Long Island, is the oldest in the business here, and I am told he has made thirty thou-

sand dollars. "Messra Brown and Alexander are trying to get a bill through Congress for and to have Coogress authorize a corpe charges are \$50 for an officer and \$25 for private, and I must say the bodies look as life-like as if they were asleep.

Fort Pulaski, just taken by our force,